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Morning Journal

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OUR RELATIONS WITH GERMANY

There is remarkable diversity of
opinion among the newspapers re-
garding the attitude the administra-
tion should take toward the German
reply. All except the German lan-
guage papers are agreed that the note
is far from satisfactory, and many of
them believe diplomatic relations
should be broken without delay.

But the more conservative news-
papers of all parties are satisfied that
Germany should be allowed to demon-
strate whether she is in earnest in
her agreement to limit the activities
of her submarines to legal and hu-
mane warfare.

Aside from the Hearst papers and
those printed in the German lan-
guage, little patience is shown with
the demands upon this country that
the British blockade shall be lifted.
President Wilson has rightly assumed
that this nation is dealing with each
question upon its own merits and
that the interests of the United States
alone are to be considered. What
Germany may want this nation to do
to Great Britain or what Great Brit-
ain may want this country to do
against Germany can have no weight
with the administration.

The lecture delivered to the presi-
dent on the duty of the United States
toward Great Britain was merely in-
tended to impress the people of Ger-
many that the Kaiser could speak ar-
rogantly to the United States. Both
Carranza and Villa have done that in
the past, and in much the same spirit
and for the same purpose—home
consumption.

So far as mere words go, the United
States can hear much from Germany
or from Mexico. It is only when
murder is done as in the Lusitania
tragedy and the Columbus raid, that serious
action must be taken for the protection
of American life.

The German note and the German
newspaper comments declare that the
victories won by the Teutons enables
them to make such concessions with-
out humiliation—all of which reminds
one unpleasantly of President Wil-
son's unfortunate remark that a nation
might be "too proud to fight."

Germany has demonstrated for
nearly two years that she is not too
proud to fight, but the note admits
that she has made overtures for peace
recently which indicates that the Kai-
ser has had all of the fighting he wants
and more, and that any sort of peace
guaranteeing the integrity of the em-
pire is the thing Germany most de-
sires at this moment.

Also, while Germany will go to
great lengths to avoid taking on new
enemies, the peace talk is doubtless
intended largely for home consump-
tion—to make the German people be-
lieve that they are surrounded by en-
emies bent upon crushing the life out
of the nation.

Another feature of the note is the
bitter complaint that Great Britain
by means of her blockade is trying to
starve Germany into submission. That
is exactly what Germany did with
Paris in 1871.

Except as Great Britain may in-
terfere upon the rights of the Ameri-
can nation, there will be no interfer-
ence by this government with the
blockade of a country that started the
most horrible, the most inexorable
war the world ever has known.

If Germany refrains from further
violations of the laws of humane war-
fare where American citizens are in-
volved, there will be no further trou-
ble with this nation, whether diplo-
matic relations are broken off or not.
But if another Sussex incident occurs
there will be war.

The British viewpoint will influence
the United States in dealing with
Germany, no more than the German
viewpoint will influence this country
in dealing with Great Britain.

THE LOCAL RED CROSS WORK.

Albuquerque has a branch of the
American Red Cross society. There
are 112 members in this city, and they
are in need of more funds for the
purchase of material from which sup-
plies can be manufactured. The wom-
en do all the work themselves, pay
their dues of a dollar a year, one-half
of which is sent to the home office
in Washington.

The work of the Red Cross is a
work of love and mercy. During the

past few years it has rendered in-
calculable services to suffering human-
ity, and never before in the world's
history were there so many impera-
tive calls for its services.

The price of material is mounting
higher from month to month, and
the outlook is that a dollar's purchase
now will be worth \$1.15 next fall.
The women of the Red Cross are
trying to devise some means by
which they can secure funds for the
continuance of their necessary work.
Whatever plan they may decide upon,
the people of this city, always
generous, should respond willingly,
gladly, grateful for the opportunity
to contribute to a cause so necessary
for the alleviation of suffering.

The Rev. Billy Sunday says "all the
devils hell can spare" are in Balti-
more. Such remarks are calculated
to make New York and Chicago, to
say nothing of Francisco Villa, jealous.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE LUSITANIA
TRAGEDY.

The Lusitania was sunk, with the
loss of more than a thousand inno-
cent lives, just one year ago today.
Aside from the ravaging of Bel-
gium and the leaving of seven million
Belgians to starve, unless fed by the
humane people of other countries, the
Lusitania tragedy was the most hor-
rible crime ever perpetrated by a civil-
ized nation and is only comparable
to the "black hole of Calcutta" in
point of cruelty.

In the light of events the tragedy
may be discussed now with calmness
and appraised at its proper value.
The Lusitania was sunk on orders
from the German government. The
number of people aboard was fully
known, as well as the proportion of
women and children. The German
embassy ran advertisements in the
daily papers of New York City warn-
ing people not to take passage on the
vessel, and the sentiment of the Ger-
mans at home and in this country
was that, the warning having issued,
those who were killed had taken the
risk knowingly, therefore were to
blame for their own deaths.

That the murder was carried out so
successfully was cause for general re-
joicing in Germany and by the hy-
phen in the United States. But with
that peculiar obtuseness that has
characterized the German worship of
efficiency, of which the "campaign of
frightfulness" was a part, the mili-
tary class of that country never has
been able to see even yet that it was
a great blunder not to have consid-
ered the revolt in the sentiment of
the civilized world against such meth-
ods of warfare.

Since the war began, Great Britain
has blundered enormously. She has
muddled things everywhere. But her
blunders and her muddling have not
been comparable to the blunders
made by the German government in
provoking the intense hostility of the
humane peoples of every country of
the world.

The savage Indian, by his policy of
"frightfulness," never could check the
cavalry march of the white man.
Frightfulness does not frighten. Hu-
manity is not cast in a timid mold.
On the contrary, the people adopting
such methods are always punished
for their crimes.

Notwithstanding their victories in
the field, the Germans are being
slowly ground between the upper and
nether millstones, and when the su-
preme moment of agony comes—as
it must—there will not be lifted
in the whole world one voice of
sympathy in behalf of that nation and
its war lord, however much we may
sympathize with the innocent people
of Germany made to suffer because
of the crimes of their rulers.

The Lusitania, the Arabic, the Sus-
sex—as well as Louvain—call for the
punishment of the perpetrators of
these crimes. God may seem to be
slow, sometimes, but He is terribly
sure in meting out justice. It must
be so, or anarchy would rule the
world.

The American cavalry are still giv-
ing the bandits concrete examples of
what a really efficient body of men
can do when "watchful waiting"
doesn't interfere.

GOD CANNOT FAIL.

While the foundations of the earth
are shaken, and while the world's an-
guish goes up to God, who is not slack
concerning his promises as men count
blackness, humanity is still found,
forgetting nothing, yet dreaming of
the way of truth and justice on earth.

It can not be too often remembered
how, when the clouds are dark, that
truth and justice have what has been
called in the literature of evolution
of the last few decades, "survival val-
ues." They are not simply dreams. It
is a heartening thing to believe, in
the clear light of science and philoso-
phy as well as of religion, that, in
the competition between social units,
those nations that have achieved
most of truth and justice, have the
advantage, other things being equal,
of their "survival values."

Peace on earth, good will among
men, we repeat, are not dreams. They
are the goals toward which life is
tending. And why is life tending
thither? Because peace and justice
are the conditions best fitted for sur-
vival. Far from being dreams, they
are the ultimate realities, under any
system of logical thought, or of nat-
ural or revealed religion.

Nations most advanced in the re-
spect of truth and justice offer the
best conditions for economic progress.
They have more "survival values" and
may face the future with firmer con-
victions of the triumph of right.
But, it may be said, each nation

manifests its own part in history and
sees truth and justice in its own
country, or cares nothing for them
and would impose its own national
will with whatever subsidiary truth
and justice may adhere to it. This
is the law of perspective, and that
things are large or small according to
their distance from the observer. Our
own nation, our own children, our
own class, are most important and
dearest, because nearest. This is
the limitation of vision, but the wider
outlook, the corrected vision, gives
the advantage to one who can focus
his eyes properly.

One of the consolations of those
who are actually seeking the right,
wherever it may be found, is that the
eye of the Almighty is not under the
law of vision. His perspective is
not faulty. He does not have to
struggle for the wider outlook. We
may therefore trust the triumph of
truth and justice in the long run, and
may remain undisturbed while the
world is aflame. It is up to us to do
the things that seem necessary to be
done, and then calmly wait the logic
of events. The result may come
slowly, but it is sure. It can not fail.

Great Britain might willingly list-
en to a proposition for separate peace
by Turkey, but not so the Grand Duke
Nicholas who is having the time of
his life with the "unspeakable Turk."

ANOTHER OF THOSE JOKES.

The estate of a practically unknown
New York man has just been apprais-
ed at slightly above \$87,000,000. He
knew he was rich, and the joke was
on the people who didn't know it,
which is but another illustration of
how the men who know themselves
to be great should treat their fellow
citizens who think otherwise, when
they think of the matter at all. The
man who knows he is great shouldn't
carry a grudge because his greatness
is not appreciated. He has the laugh
on the other fellows, provided he is
really as great as he thinks he is.

Congress has an idea that it is dis-
charging its duties with scrupulous
faithfulness, which shows how 833
men may all be fooled about them-
selves.

Senator O'Gorman has decided not to
stand for election again. The coun-
try is grateful for small favors.

We are told that the hoop skirt is
coming back into style. Maybe so.

With Scissors and Paste

A PAPER ON CHARLES KINGSLEY.
(Boston Transcript.)

Charles Kingsley must have enjoyed
himself during his first year at Cam-
bridge. "I was very idle," he wrote
later, "and very sinful," and it is said
of him that he "frequented low com-
pany," and sought distraction in every
form of sport—hunting, boxing,
driving, fencing, boxing, duck shoot-
ing in the Fens. He even went so far
as to contemplate quitting the sacred
predicates of the university for the
purpose of "going out to the far west
as a prairie hunter."

This we are told by George W. E.
Russell in his paper on Kingsley, in-
cluded in a selection of his essays just
reprinted in The Wayfarer's Library.
Although we are not told what would
have happened had he discovered a
prairie as the result of his hunt for it.
As we all know, Kingsley reformed
and became a minister of England's
established gospel, a missionary of the
poor, down-trodden workman, and
a writer of tractate novels. But even
after he took holy orders he still per-
sisted in retaining some of the free
and easy characteristics of his youth.
Mr. Russell tells us that one of his
peculiarities was his aversion, except
on Sunday, to the official garb of the
Anglican clergyman. While on duty
he wore, of course, the black coat and
the white neck-cloth of the clergy-
man; at all other times he dressed as
a layman. Indeed, in his gray
brooches and garters, his thick shoot-
ing boots and his particled hat he
might have been taken for a farmer,
a gamekeeper or a country gentleman.
He was a great talker, and he had
something to say on every subject.
"But his stammer was always check-
ing him," says Mr. Russell. He gurg-
led, and gasped, and made faces, and
would sometimes break off in conver-

sation or a meal, push out into the
open air, and liberate his suppressed
emotions by rapid exercise or physical
exertion. Yet in the pulpit his stam-
mer disappeared, and although he was
subject to some facial distortion, his
discourse was never interrupted. He
once said to Thomas Hughes: "I could
be as great a talker as any man in
England but for my stammering."
When I am speaking for God in the
pulpit or praying by bedside, I never
stammer. My stammer is a blessed
thing for me. It keeps me from talk-
ing in company, and from going out
as much as I should but for it."

THE GIRL OF FRIENDSHIP.

(This is one of two score or so
poems, wise and witty, that the Auto-
crat read at the reunions of his famo-
us Harvard class of 1829—an un-
paralleled series, and worth remem-
bering are many of them; worth read-
ing even if we did not belong to the
class or college. This poem touches
all who have lived long enough to
miss friends from the common earth
and sky till they are lonely.)
She gathered at her slender waist
The beautiful robe she wore;
Its folds a golden belt embraced,
All rose-hued gem it bore.
The girle shrunk its lessening round
Still kept the shining gem;
But now her flowing locks it bound.
A turtleneck-diamond.
And narrower still the circle grew;
Behold! a glittering band.
Its resolute diamond set anew.
Her neck's white column spanned.
Suns rise and set, the straining clasp
The shortened links resist.
Yet flashes in a bracelet's grasp
The diamond on her wrist.
At length, the round of changes past,
The thieving years could bring,
The jewel, glittering to the last,
Still sparkles in a ring.
So link by link our friendships part,
So loosen, break and fall,
A narrowing zone; the loving heart
Lives changeless through them all.
—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

TALKS WITH WALT WHITMAN.

(Horace Trumbull, the friend and bi-
ographer of Walt Whitman, recalls
conversations with the poet in Cam-
den, Mr. Trumbull had recorded his
talks in diary form. The following
are typical.)
Feb. 10, 1859—"The trouble is that
writers are too literary—too damned
literary. There has grown up—Swin-
burne I think is an apostle of it—the
doctrine (you have heard of it)—the
doctrine everywhere, art for art's sake.
Let a man really accept—let that real-
ly be his ruling thought—and he is lost."

I suggested: "If we say politics for
politics' sake they get mad."
W.: "So they do; that is very good;
it's true; politics for politics' sake,
church for church's sake, talk for
talk's sake; government for govern-
ment's sake; state it any way you
choose, it becomes offensive; it's all
out of the same pit. Instead of re-
garding literature as only a weapon,
an instrument in the service of some-
thing larger than itself, it looks upon
itself as an end—as a fact to be fi-
nally worshipped, adored. To me
that's all a horrible blasphemy—a bad
smelling apostasy."

Feb. 16, 1859—"W. got reminiscen-
tial. Years and years ago Emerson spoke
in an anti-slavery course in New York.
He was the last in the course; read
his essay on slavery. I remember it
very well; how, after he had finished
the talk, had gathered the sheets of
his manuscript together, so"—indicat-
ing, throwing his head aside, his voice
emotional and powerful—"he asked in
his deliberate way: 'Slavery? And
why do I speak of slavery? Are we
not all slaves?' and then he said no
more; passed off the stage." Harned
exclaimed: "How dramatic and beau-
tiful!" W. said fervently: "It was
Tom; it was. Oh, I think I did not
then realize how profound that was,
coming at such a moment, applied to
such a situation! How very simple,
yet also how very subtle it was. You
must take it along with his wonderful
composure, the sweetness of his de-
monstrator. I myself was stirred to the
bottom by it. I said to myself: 'You
man, are the vastest of us all!' Then
W. also said: 'He was vast; that's
the word for him. He was so spacious
he welcomed, accommodated every-
thing. Yes, and we are all, all of us,
slaves!'"

WHAT IS CHRISTIANITY.

(Justice Hughes in Leslie's.)

To have courage without pugnacity,
to have conviction without bigotry,
to have charity without condescension,
to have faith without credulity, to have
love of humanity without mere
sentimentality, to have meekness with
power, and emotion with sanity—that
is Christianity.

IF THREATENED
WITH TUBERCULOSIS

You must pay proper attention to diet and
living conditions, and get plenty of rest and
fresh air and good food. Many a life claim-
ed by this affection might have been saved
by timely attention to these matters. In
many cases, however, a rundown system
needs assistance. Under these circumstances,
try Bokman's Alternative, a time treatment
which has the unique quality of being easi-
ly assimilated by the average person.
Give Nature every chance, but strengthen
your own chances by using this preparation,
which often has effected beneficial results.
No undue claims are made for it, but it
has helped in many cases. And it is safe
to try. For it contains no opiate, narcotic
or habit-forming drugs. From your druggist.

Bokman Laboratory, Philadelphia.

FIRST IN THE LAND

SAVAGE
TIRES

First in quality, service,
satisfaction.
Superior materials, add-
ed plies of fabric and
excellences of manu-
facture mean maximum
mileage and satisfaction.

Sold direct to you at low prices, because the
middleman's profit is saved and taken off the
price. If you want the greatest value—the first
in the land—see our employed distributor, or
phone or mail your order.

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THE SAVAGE TIRE CO., San Diego, Cal.
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E. E. BLISS
Corner Central Avenue and Fifth Street
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.



TEXANS RESCUED BY
WONDERFUL REMEDY

Find Swift Relief From Allments of
Years' Standing With First
Dose of Treatment.

Many Texans needlessly suffer from
stomach ailments and disorders of the
digestive tract which appear to be
particularly prevalent in the South.
Many others have found a way to
health by the use of May's Wonder-
ful Remedy.

The first dose of this remedy proves
what it will do.
T. B. GOODPASTURE, 802 Sabine
St., Houston, Texas, wrote: "I took
your treatment last spring. I don't
think I will have to take any more—
it completely cured me."

R. L. RANDELL, Laredo, Texas,
wrote: "I have just finished my fifth
bottle of your treatment and passed
several gall stones. Your preparation
has worked simply wonderfully dur-
ing my course of treatment."

May's Wonderful Remedy gives
permanent results for stomach, liver
and intestinal ailments. Eat as much
and whatever you like. No more dis-
tress after eating, pressure of gas in
the stomach and around the heart.
Get one bottle of your drugist now
and try it on an absolute guarantee.
If not satisfactory money will be re-
turned.

NOTICE.
To Whom It May Concern:
Please take notice that after this
date I will not be responsible for any
debt contracted by my wife, Hani
Karpinsky.
May 4, 1916. ADOLF KARPINSKY.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for
Chichester's Diamond Brand
Pills. They are sold and sold
everywhere. Take one or two
after each meal. Ask for CHICHESTER'S
DIAMOND BRAND PILLS. They
are sold in all drug stores.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

Opportunity Funds

A business man often needs funds to take advantage
of legitimate opportunities, which will no doubt arise
the coming New Year, and frequently a temporary loan
is all that is required. If he has established a regular
banking connection he is able to meet such emergencies
easily, independently and profitably.

Secret of Success

A young man may have many friends, but he will
have none so steadfast, so constant, so ready to re-
spond to his wants, so capable of pushing him ahead,
as a little leather-covered book with the name of this
bank on its cover.

Let Us See You This Week

The State National Bank
Of Albuquerque, N. M.
Central Avenue and Second Street.
Depository for Funds of the United States Government
and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.

A "Straw Vote"

FOR
Republican Nominee

The New York Tribune has undertaken to find the actual
preference of the republican voters as to who their presiden-
tial nominee shall be, and the Journal has undertaken the
task of learning the sentiment of the republican voters in
New Mexico.

The Tribune says, and the Journal believes it correct,
that Theodore Roosevelt or Justice Hughes will be nomi-
nated. The name of neither of these men has been author-
ized on any primary ballot. A test vote, nation-wide in its
scope, is therefore undertaken. The Journal will conduct
the test in New Mexico and will be furnished with the pro-
gress of the vote secured by the New York Tribune through
all of its agencies.

The voting is not limited to Roosevelt and Hughes. Cast
your ballot for the man of your choice and for your second
choice, by cutting out and filling in the following coupon
and mailing it to the Journal.

Tear Coupon Off Here and Mail It

Straw Vote Editor,
Morning Journal,
Albuquerque, New Mexico.

My choice for republican presidential nominee is:

First

Second

I am a legal voter of New Mexico.

Name

Postoffice